February 16, 1945

Copper Commando - vol. 3, no. 13

Victory Labor-Management Production Committees of Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls

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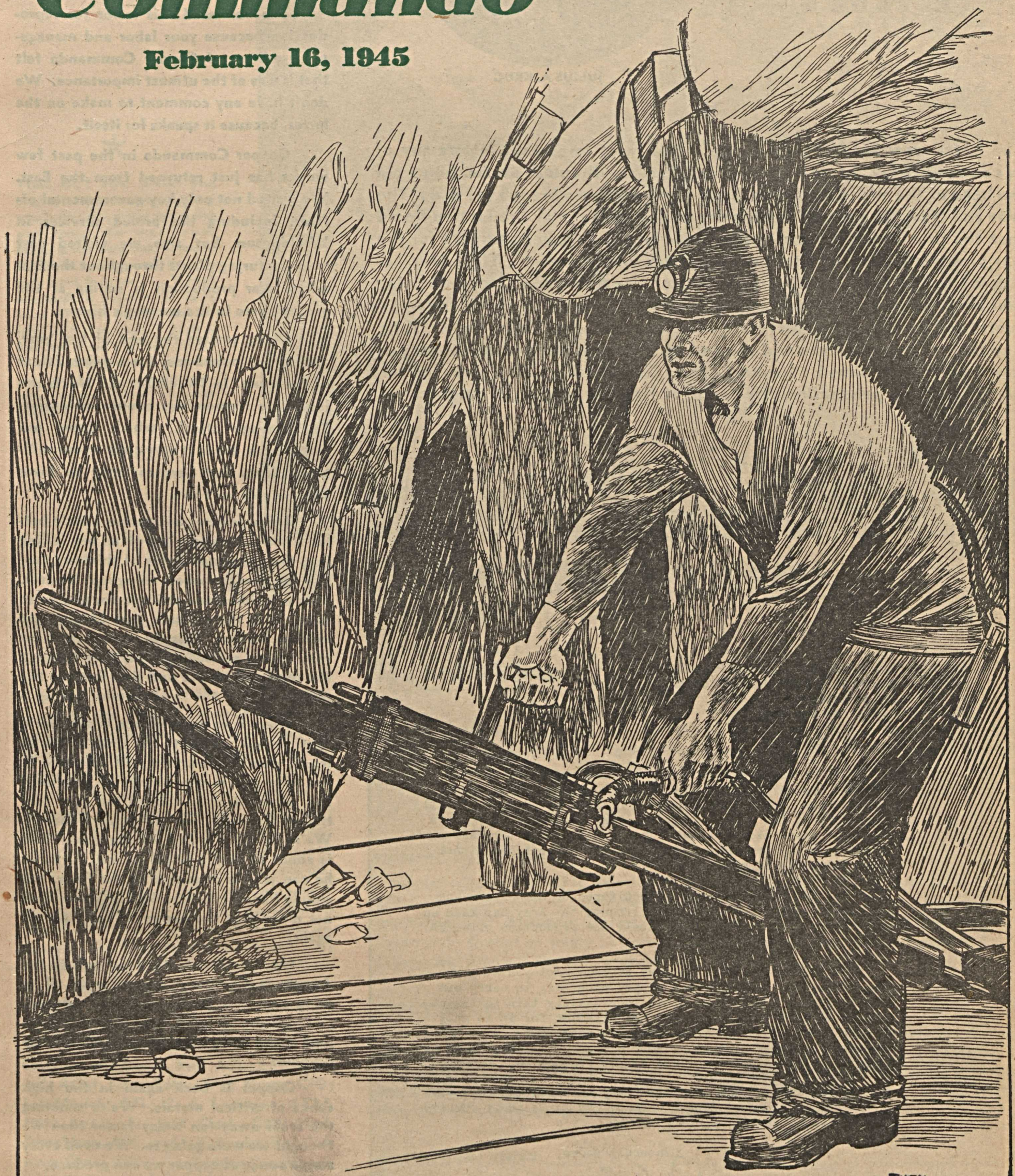
Copper Commando

February 16, 1945



THIS IS YOUR PART

JULIUS A. KRUG

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The letter reproduced below is one of the most important letters any of us can read today. For it is the straight-from-the-shoulder declaration from the head of the War Production Board that we have a big job yet to do. The War and Navy Departments have demanded of the War Production Board that the production wheels of this country not only keep turning for the war program but turn faster than they ever turned before. The letter, addressed to Mr. J. R. Hobbins, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is the type of firm appeal which is being made to American industry and American workers from coast to coast. In this letter Mr. Krug is speaking to you and you and you and us. There is not a person among us to whom it is not aimed. In short, Uncle Sam is asking all of us to get solidly behind this production drive and get this war over with quickly.

★

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JAN 16 1945

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1945
J. R. HOBBINS

Mr. James R. Hobbins, President
Anaconda Copper Mining Company
25 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hobbins:

It is essential that the mines and plants of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company produce copper at the same average rate as the fourth quarter of 1944 in order to fulfil your share of the overall requirements, including the Army's increased Ammunition Program. This will require the "all out" effort of every man how on the job and from such additional labor as can be acquired.

Due to the greater expenditures of ammunition and the recent setback on the western front, the Army has made an urgent appeal to step up immediately the production of ammunition on a tremendous scale.

Your part, and the part of each employee at your properties, is to produce the copper necessary to carry out this program. I will appreciate your calling this to the attention of every worker in your organization for it is only through extra effort on their part, in cooperation with management and the government, that your Company will be able to achieve its share of the required copper production.

I can think of no better way in which the employees of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company can serve their country at this time than by producing copper.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. Krug

J. A. KRUG, Chairman
War Production Board

Sounding Off

ON this page we reproduce a letter written by Mr. J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board to Mr. J. R. Hobbins, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

We borrowed this letter for reproduction because your labor and management editors of Copper Commando felt that it was of the utmost importance. We don't have any comment to make on the letter, because it speaks for itself.

Copper Commando in the past few weeks has just returned from the East. We visited not only key governmental offices, including the armed services in Washington, but also we visited vast manufacturing plants throughout the East where war production is rolling at the greatest rate in the country's history.

Along toward the end of last year, everything looked rosy for a quick defeat of Germany. In December the Nazis unleashed a tremendous counter-offensive. That savage attack, which drove our forces back, made it very clear to our military leaders that Germany may be down but she still isn't out.

The war news has gotten a little better since then and a lot of us are falling into the old stupid habit of thinking that any day now the whole thing may be over. This is a ridiculous attitude for people to take. It is the attitude that enrages top military leaders. It is the sort of thinking that makes servicemen, battling through the mud and smoke and fire, froth at the mouth.

There is every evidence in the world that, even if we get to the gates of Berlin itself, guerrilla warfare will continue in the hills and in the forests of Germany. For, after all, even though we gain control of Germany, we still must police it. We're in the position of the boxer who is about to deal a lethal punch. Granted he can jar his opponent to the floor, but simply because he knocks him down does not mean that the opponent can't get up again.

Mr. Krug has written not only to the Anaconda Company, appealing to all of us to carry on. He has written to American industry at large, backing up the appeal of the Army and Navy for all-out production.

Copper is back again in the high ranks of critical metals. We're shooting the stuff away ten times faster than we thought we were going to. We need every single ounce of copper we can produce.

Let's get out of this mood that everything is all set. We have a long, hard way to go. We won't be bringing the boys back until we have finished this thing once and for all.

Signal Corps Photo

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TIME OUT FOR MAIL: The brightest spot in any fighting man's day is reached when the mail comes. For mail from home is the only link between our fighting men and the life they used to know . . . V-Mail has made it possible for us to keep in close touch with our boys in the services. V-Mail is fast and it can't get lost. Make it a habit to write as often as you can to the boys in the services, and use V-Mail wherever possible.

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COPPER COMMANDO

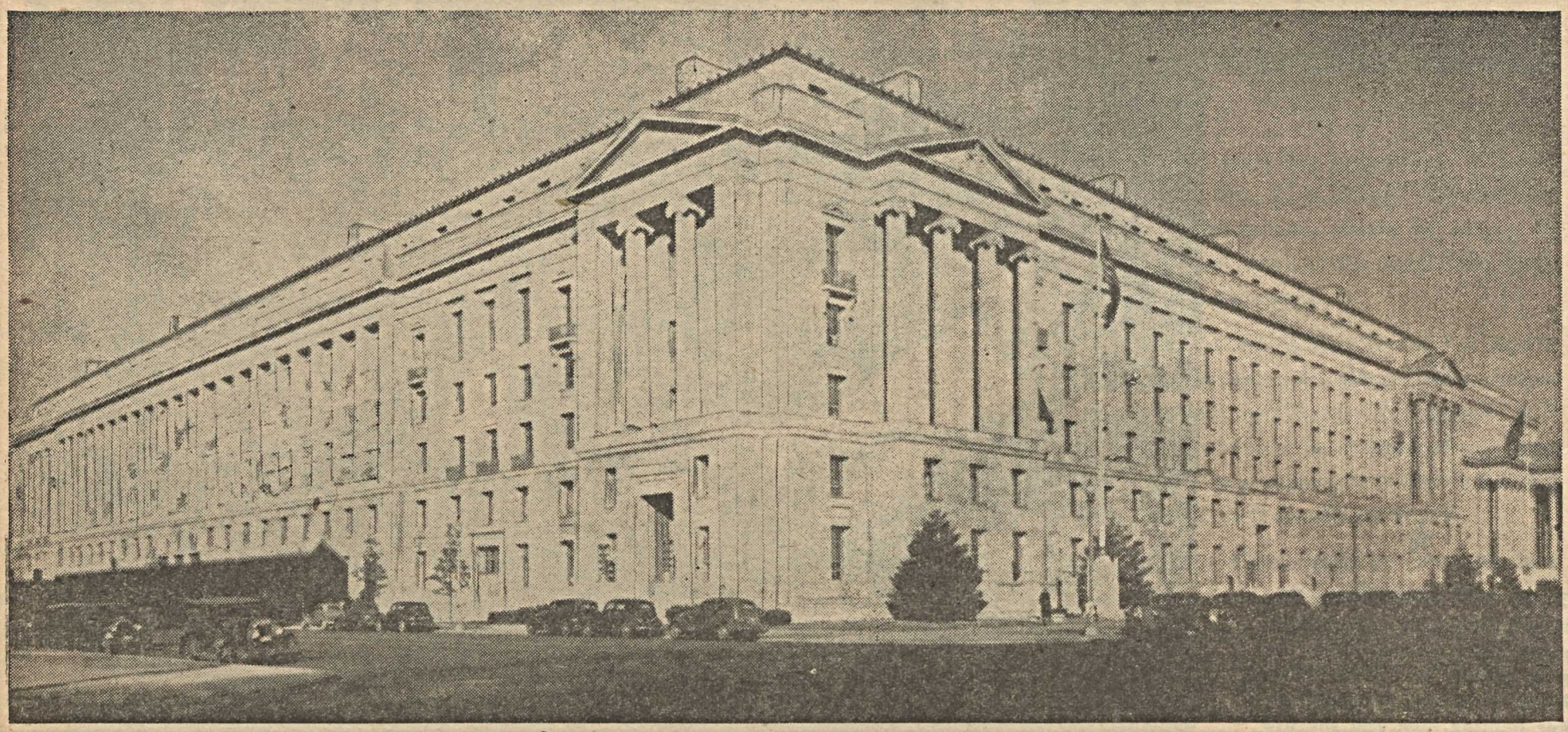
VOL. III **FEBRUARY 16, 1945** **NO. 13**

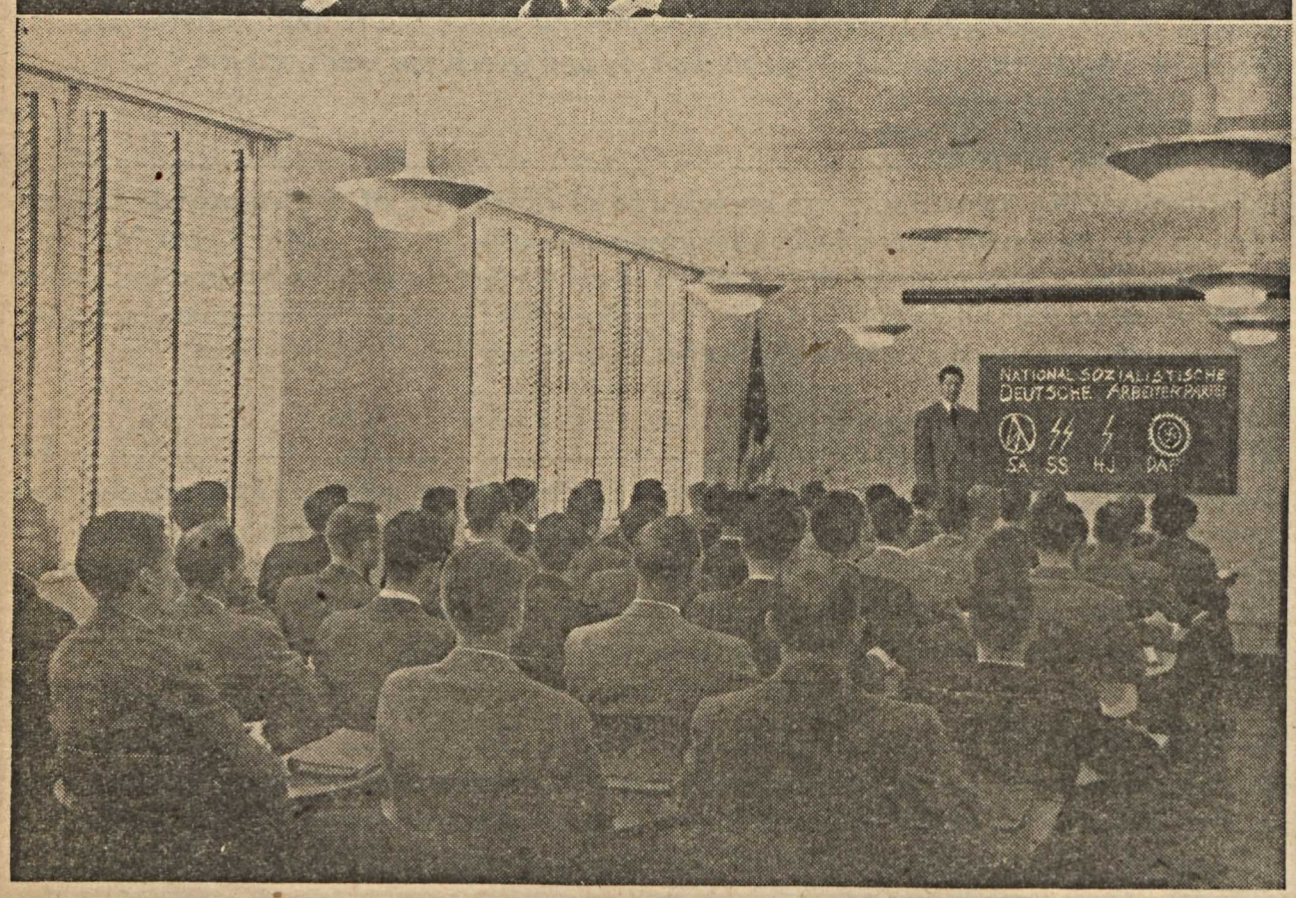
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BUTTE, MONT.

Copper Commando is the official newspaper of the Victory Labor-Management Production Committees of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and its Union Representatives at Butte, Anaconda, Great Falls and East Helena, Montana. It is issued every two weeks. . . . Copper Commando is headed by a joint committee from Labor and Management, its policies are shaped by both sides and are dictated by neither. . . . Copper Commando was established at the recommendation of the War Department with the concurrence of the War Production Board. Its editors are Bob Newcomb and Marg Sammons; its safety editor is John L. Boardman; its chief photographer is Al Gusdorf; its staff photographer is Les Bishop. . . . Its Editorial Board consists of: Denis McCarthy, CIO; John F. Bird, AFL; Ed Renouard, ACM, from Butte; Dan Byrne, CIO; Joe Marick, AFL; C. A. Lemmon, ACM, from Anaconda; Jack Clark, CIO; Herb Donaldson, AFL, and E. S. Bardwell, ACM, from Great Falls. . . . Copper Commando is mailed to the home of every employee of ACM in the four locations—if you are not receiving your copy advise Copper Commando at 112 Hamilton Street, Butte.

FEBRUARY 16, 1945.

In This Issue:





A general view of the United States Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., is shown in the top picture. The middle picture shows the mammoth Drill Hall which houses the fingerprint files of the Card Index of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the bottom picture a class of Special Agents are attending a lecture on the Nazi party at the FBI Academy.

FBI

ON September 6, 1939, an important document was released. Few people saw it at the time; the country as a whole is not even aware of its existence.

But on that date, the President, through the Attorney General, authorized the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice "to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage and violations of the neutrality regulations." Following the issuance of the order there was released from the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the government much better known as the FBI, a confidential document suggesting ways and means for the protection of industrial facilities.

When the final chapter of this gigantic war is written, one of the tributes now unpaid will be made to the FBI for its almost astonishing work in holding espionage and sabotage to a point close to zero.

Not much can be told now because the war has yet to be won and because this alert branch of the government has by no means relaxed its efforts.

But a few months ago, the protective staffs of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at its various Montana lo-

cations were cited by the Office of Civilian Defense for an outstanding job in safeguarding the vital mines and smelters related to war work. That represented the first open tribute to an effort so warmly supported by the communities to make sure that no agent of a foreign government had paralyzed the war program in this essential industry. And behind that citation lies a story; only part of it can be told now.

The directive of the President noted that "This task must be conducted in a comprehensive and effective manner on a national basis, and all information must be carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion of responsibility. . . . To this end I request all police officers, sheriffs, and all other law enforcement officers in the United States promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counter espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and violations of the neutrality laws."

To put it in somewhat simpler language, the FBI was charged with protecting the whole productive facilities of the country at a time when operatives of foreign governments had settled themselves and were busy at work. Probably no one, even the able head of the FBI, had any idea of the staggering responsibility the President's order called for.

Here, in a nutshell, is the record, and it is a tribute not only to this great arm of the government but to the willing cooperation of hundreds of millions of people in communities throughout the country: Since the order was issued nearly six years ago, and particularly since the attack on Pearl Harbor, there has been no successful foreign act of sabotage committed against the United States. This can be most favorably compared with the record of the last war when acts of sabotage by German agents cost the American government and American industry untold millions.

This program required plenty of expert piloting, so the greatest credit goes to the captain of the ship. His name is a household word in this country and it is one that is feared and dreaded among the spy groups of our enemies. It is John Edgar Hoover, who recently passed his twentieth milestone as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hoover has marshalled probably the finest force of experts in a particular line anywhere under the sun. The FBI probably stands out in a heavy political picture as the greatest non-political unit of manpower in the federal government.

When the presidential mandate was issued, the FBI took over the vast task of informing American industry of ways and means by which to fight the work of spies and saboteurs. (As a matter of definition, espionage means the gathering of information helpful to an enemy country; sabotage means the actual physical destruction of industrial facilities.) At the direction of the heads of the War

John Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

A Word From Mr. Hoover

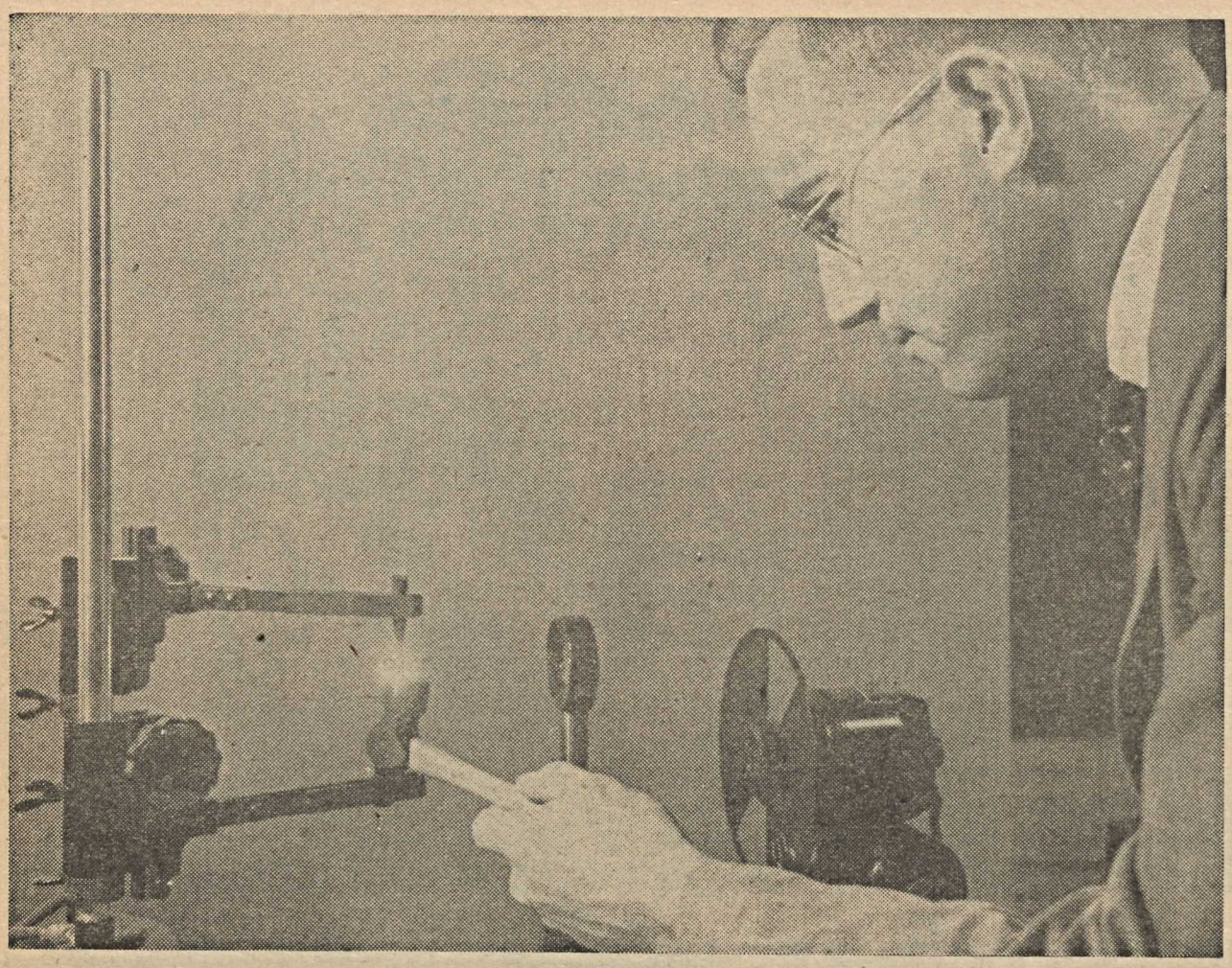
TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY:

To both the management and the workers in America's war industries, the people of America owe a debt of gratitude that will never fully be repaid. You, and the men and women in all the factories of the nation who have toiled with you, have earned the heartfelt thanks of every citizen of our Democracy; you have earned the thanks, too, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Not in one instance, since the bombing of Pearl Harbor, has our production of vital materials for the United Nations been interrupted by an act of foreign-directed sabotage. That is a tribute to your integrity and your patriotic devotion to the cause of freedom.

The responsibility of the workers and management in America's war plants extends far beyond the mere performance of a contract or the mere execution of assigned tasks; it demands a spirit of cooperation and teamwork, an unselfish determination to win no matter what the cost. We in the Federal Bureau of Investigation are especially thankful to the millions of men and women, both labor and management, who have laid aside their differences, and joined hands in the interests of winning the war. Any movement or program that implements that purpose is certainly deserving of the highest praise.

But we must remember that the fight against the enemy is by no means over. The war is still raging at full fury, and we have every reason to believe that the enemy will continue to make every possible effort to interrupt our war production. Enemy agents, driven by desperation, will attempt to destroy and cripple and wreck our war machine. It is safe for me to say that the Agents of the FBI are watching enemy moves within our borders more carefully than at any time since Pearl Harbor. We ask the same vigilance of you.

J. Edgar Hoover



The picture above shows metal being burned in arc of spectograph, Technical Laboratory, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

THESE ARE ENEMY AGENTS

These are enemy agents, and as this article goes to press, they are still at large. Law enforcement officers and citizens throughout the country have been requested by J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI to be on the alert for these dangerous spies. At the left above is Max Christian Johannes Schneemann, 44, a former resident of Pereira, Colombia, and a graduate of the Nazi espionage schools at The Hague and Berlin. The man in the center is Oscar Max Wilms, 37, a former resident of Managua, Nicaragua, also trained in espionage work. At the right is Hans Rudolf Christin Zuehlsdorff, 25, also a trained spy. All three of these men had been active in Nazi propaganda or espionage activities in South America before they entered this country. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has issued complete descriptions of these three men and the public as a whole is urged to cooperate with the Bureau in tracking down these spies.

NOW SOME OF IT CAN BE TOLD

IN many respects, the war against spies and saboteurs has been as important as the military war. That no foreign act of sabotage has been committed in this country since Pearl Harbor is a tribute, first of all, to that great, silent network of talented manpower known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But it is a tribute also to the protective staffs in mines, mills and factories the nation over. For these men, many of whom you know, were chosen at the express order of the War and Navy Departments and they were trained and tutored under the direction of the FBI. This is the story, then—as much of it as can be told until the war is over. This article has been reviewed and approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it was written expressly for readers of Copper Commando.

and Navy Departments, the FBI conducted a complete survey of industrial concerns engaged in production of war materials. Each plant was looked over with the utmost care, with an eye to setting up means by which to protect it.

The manual on protection of industrial plants was thorough; it was issued, in strict confidential form, in December, 1941 (only a few days after the attack at Pearl Harbor), and served as a guide to protective groups in war plants.

Some people still believe that the establishment of guards and patrols at war production operations was a private matter. Nothing could be farther from the truth: these groups of men were set up at the express request of the War and Navy Departments, and they were thoroughly trained by government agents.

There was not one plant operation which was overlooked by the FBI in assuring protection of the facilities and workers. The War Department ordered fingerprinting of employees in industrial plants vital to national defense and directed the FBI as to the means by which it was done. All such operations were conducted under the express order of the War or Navy Department. Many workers, during the early trying days of the war, saw little need for the annoyances to which they felt they were put. But the record speaks for itself: The admission of an enemy alien, for example, into the ranks of the Butte miners could have resulted in major loss of life in the Butte mines. A saboteur who might have managed to gain access to the smelter at Anaconda could have paralyzed war production in a matter of a few minutes. If it had been possible for a spy to get past the gates at Great Falls, he could have wrecked copper production for a long period of time.

The FBI knew all these things and long before the war started had prepared itself for them all over the country.

Not a point was overlooked. The FBI stressed the need for application forms, for the selection of personnel, for a close check of absentees, for the movements of employees within plants, and activities in cafeterias and locker rooms.

The FBI suggested that industrial plants pay great attention to such things as flood-lighting, occupants and contents of automobiles, shipping and receiving platforms, delivery trucks, precision tools, telephones and explosives. The Bureau went further—it urged attention to confidential documents, to the contents of safes, the handling of mail, to identification badges and cards, to the credentials of visitors and sub-contractors. It even advised plants as to the disposal of waste paper and to watch carefully janitors and charwomen. It was the FBI which recommended the establishment of what is called the guard force, and its suggestions were most specific. The qualifications were most specific, too: Guards must be carefully chosen, their training complete. Policies which, to many workers throughout the United

States might seem to have come from company managements, came directly from this Bureau upon order of the Armed Services; guards were instructed as to duties at communications systems, for example; at loading platforms and railroad sidings; at incoming freight cars. Their procedure as to reports was definitely set forth. Even such small matters as the examination of packages followed directly the pattern recommended by the FBI. Matters of fire prevention were naturally included, but the Bureau even went further, into recommendations for the handling of bombs and explosives.

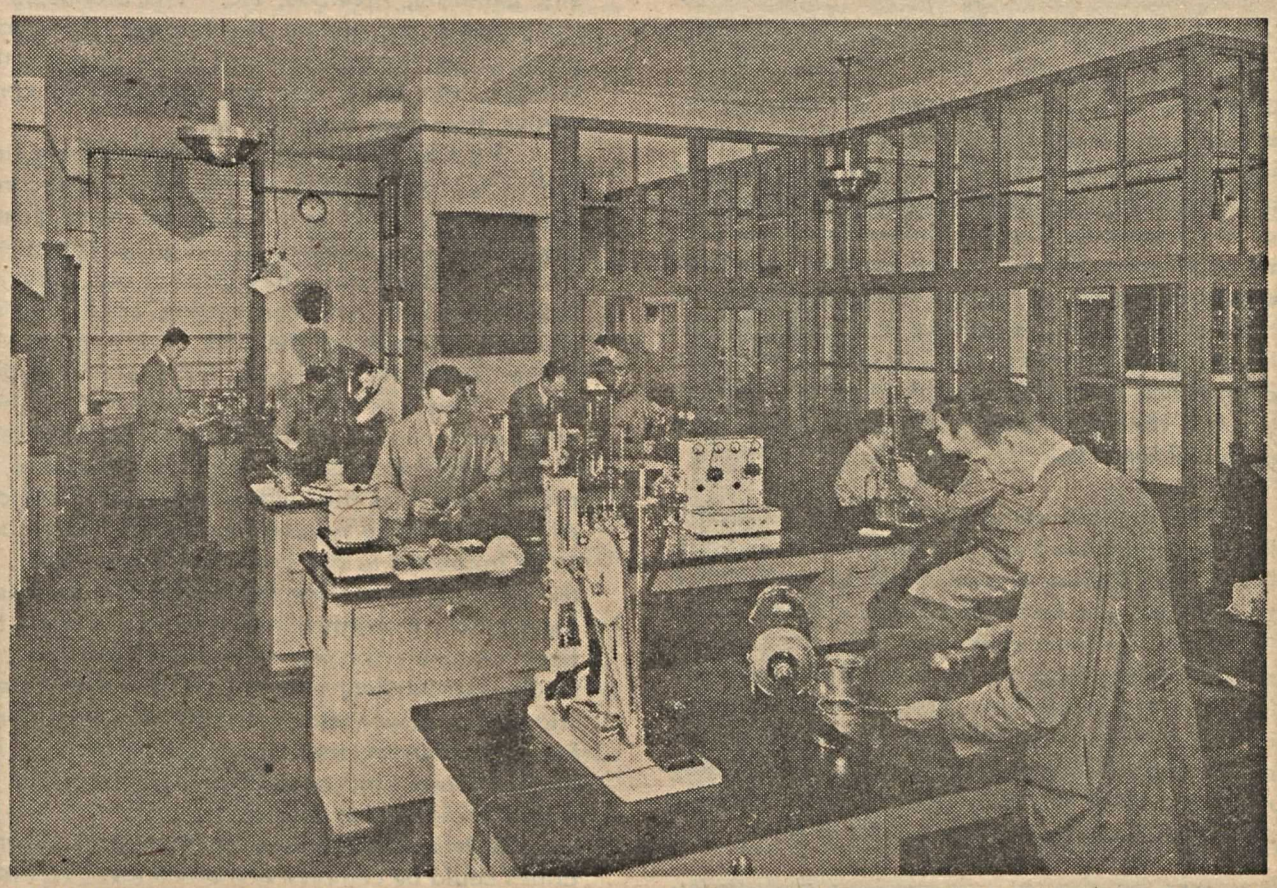
It is a safe assertion that, almost from the time of the end of the last war, the spy system of Germany has been operating. It is not many years since Japanese agents visited the Butte mines, for example, and within the eyesight of many people made notes and took pictures. This country in those days operated in a spirit of friendliness with the nations we are now fighting. It is now clear to anybody that these operations, which took place in broad daylight, were intended not as friendly gestures of friendly nations, but as data-gathering trips. Had the war gone favorably for the Axis powers for one more year, it is certain that the information gathered in connection with the Butte mines could have meant their complete destruction.

There are those among us who recall the "friendly" visits of Nazis and Japanese at the Anaconda smelter. They, too, took down many notes, drew sketches and took photographs. The same procedure occurred at Great Falls. Anybody who uses his head cannot fail to see to what uses this information might have been put.

Happily, the only major acts of sabotage which have been committed in this country since Pearl Harbor have been done by unthinking men and boys. A lot of blame must rest with youngsters who, largely in a spirit of fun, have seriously hampered war production. In war plants there have been several instances of workers, who in a mood of temporary spite, have fouled the war program. Fortunately, the damage in no case has been great.

None of this is meant to suggest that the war against saboteurs has been won; any more than that the war against the Axis has been won. As the war moves in favor of the United Nations, you can count on it that every Axis agent on this continent has been ordered to step up his efforts. There will be a stronger attempt than at any time during the war to wreck American production now. We must constantly be on the alert against the efforts of enemy agents. The Federal Bureau of Investigation properly pays its tribute to the millions of American people who have cooperated with it in keeping the slate clean. But the FBI urges these same millions not to relax for a single minute in this great drive to make it stay that way.

Here are special agents firing the Thompson Sub-machine gun on the FBI Range, Quantico, Virginia.



Technicians at work in the Chemical Section of the Technical Laboratory, FBI, U. S. Dept. of Justice.

Here hundreds of employees give incoming fingerprint cards a "pre-search" classification.

BEHIND THE SCENES

Behind the scenes in the Butte mines, a service system functions. Fact is, it functions so well that few are aware of it. But you can bet on one thing and that is that an old-time miner would be aware of it. In the old days, the miner had to do all the jobs himself. His jobs included framing timber, sharpening his own pick, digging the ore, getting it to surface and a lot of other things. Today with a good service system installed in the Butte mines, each man has his own job which ties in with the next fellow's and it speeds up the production of copper so vitally needed by Uncle Sam.

LESTER BISHOP

TALKS of a highly interesting and informative nature are given regularly at the Butte Labor-Management Committee meetings. The purpose of these talks is to share knowledge of operations of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company with its employees. Since it is not possible for all the employees to attend these meetings and hear the talks given, it was suggested at a recent Labor-Management meeting that Copper Commando carry them. In that way members of the committee felt that other employees could "pull up a chair and listen in."

The first talk given was on "Service." Lester Bishop, Production Foreman at Butte, delivered it. Les is well known around Butte for from 1928 to 1938 he was Assistant Foreman at the Emma Mine. He has been connected with the Government Training Programs as Panel Consultant and has been in charge of the shift boss school since its beginning. Part of his work in the mining research end involves the trying out of new mining methods. All of this work adds up to Les' getting around and meeting a whale of a lot of folks.

We are sorry that all of you folks couldn't hear Les' talk first hand for we know that you would have enjoyed it. However, we are using it in its entirety and have taken pictures (see how many of the folks you recognize) from Copper Commando files to illustrate the many services provided—all of which are a great improvement over the old days when a miner had to be a jack-of-all-trades.

SERVICE is defined by Webster as any result of useful labor which aids in producing, but does not produce, in itself, a tangible commodity. Service, as we understand it in our work, consists of giving aid to others in order that they may be more able to produce ore.

Starting at the beginning of things the first man had to go out, get the game, bring it home, butcher it, gather wood, cook the meat, tan the hide, make sewing implements, make clothes—in brief, each man had to do every job connected with maintaining an existence. Service began when other members of his family did useful labor contributing to his efforts, such as housekeeping, tanning hides, making clothes and utensils, gathering firewood, etc. The producers of the present, the miners, the farmers, the stockgrowers, are further serviced these days by the butcher, the tailor, the gas and electric companies, the water company, etc.

The first miners had to get wood for a fire, make charcoal, sharpen a pick, go underground, dig ore, carry it out in a basket, get wood, frame the timber, etc.; in short, do every job in connection with getting out a basketful of ore. Service began here with one man getting wood, making charcoal, sharpening the pick and framing the timber while the miner dug the ore and carried it out. This was a more productive method than when each man did all the necessary jobs himself. It also developed better skills and qualities of product, and was the beginning of specialization. And so, for these reasons, service has continued to be improved to the present. Service, now, to the producer-miner, involves carpenters for framing timber; motormen and cars for transportation; pipemen for air and water lines; blacksmiths, machinists, and nippers for tools; electricians for power, etc., resulting in a large number of craftsmen, mechanics, specialists and laborers of one kind or another being required to supply their service specialties.

Such a combination of men and diverse duties could be complex and unwieldy. To avoid excessive and unused services to some men at the expense of no service at all to others, a system of service has been developed by the Anaconda Company which has come a long way from the first miner who had to do all the jobs himself.

The Service System is divided into the following parts: General Service, which covers personal and welfare service, and Working Service, which includes timber, car and tool service.

Under the General Service System comes the facilities of keeping a record of a man's time while working, his safety, his hospital, insurance, social security, and tax accounts. His change house accommodations and bathing facilities. His working schedule or hoisting and lowering time. The ventilation of his working place and auxiliary equipment, even air-conditioning in a large number of places. Establishing sanitary drinking water installations. Adopting safety protective equipment and installations. This all comes under general service to the miner.

The underground service has been classified into three main groups: Timber Service, Car Service, Tool Service. A Supervisor of Service and Supply is employed entirely on underground service in addition to the regular operating mine forces. His duty is to study the service of each mine and make recommendations to the mine. Each mine has service maps for layout of service.

The Timber Service System comprises the ordering by the mines, delivery by railroad car to mine yard, unloading, and sending underground.

In order that there will be an adequate and convenient supply of timber underground, timber stations have been established. These stations are of three types: the large central type, the zone type, and the individual type. The large central timber stations are used where there are a large number of working places in a small area. The zone type of timber station is used where the workings are more scattered, and in this case, smaller timber stations are located in zones in the vicinity of a number of working places. The individual type of station is used where the central or zone stations are not applicable and consists of side sets near the service entrance to a working place. There may be combinations of these types to fit various conditions. Where there is more than one station on a level it is given a letter, thus, 36-A, 36-B, 36-C, etc.; 36-C means "C" timber station on 3600 level.

The supply of timber in either of these types of stations is based on requirements of having a sufficient supply of timber available at all times and in sufficient quantities to insure an adequate supply.

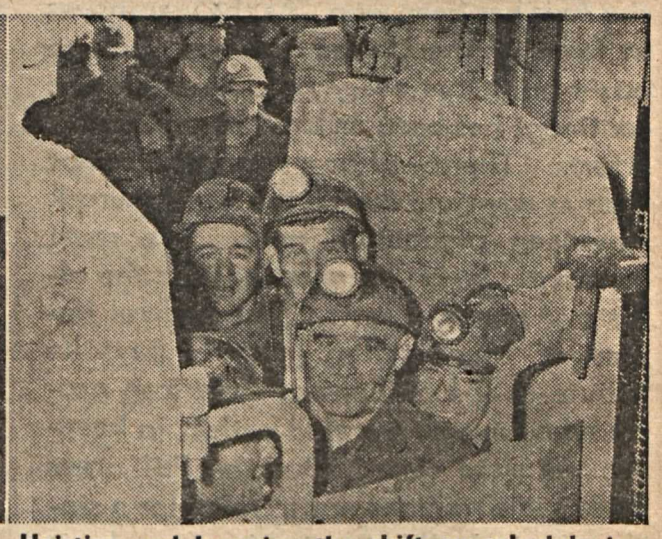
The stations are divided into stalls for different kinds of timber, with a sign designating each type, and tracks are run into these stations so timber can be stored and readily recovered for use.

Large timber trucks are replacing the smaller timber trucks so that larger loads of timber can be brought to the stations.

Compressed air hoists are used where it is necessary to hoist timber to working places. Where the timber is lowered to working places, a rope is installed with safety chain and dogs.

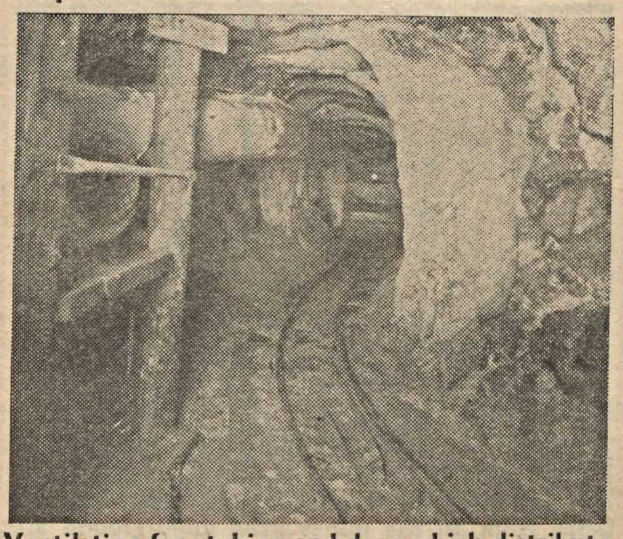
Safety, hospital, insurance, union dues, Social Security and taxes are recorded by Mines' Office.

The timekeeper checks the time of the miners and the paymaster follows up with the miner's check.

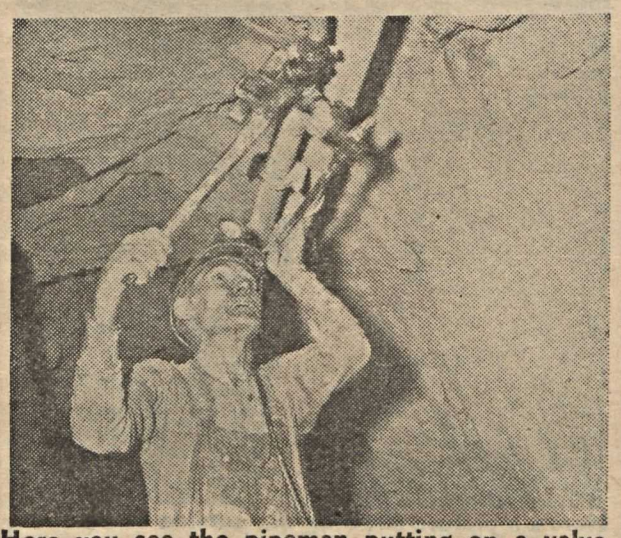


Hoisting and lowering the shift on schedule is one of the behind-the-scenes of production.

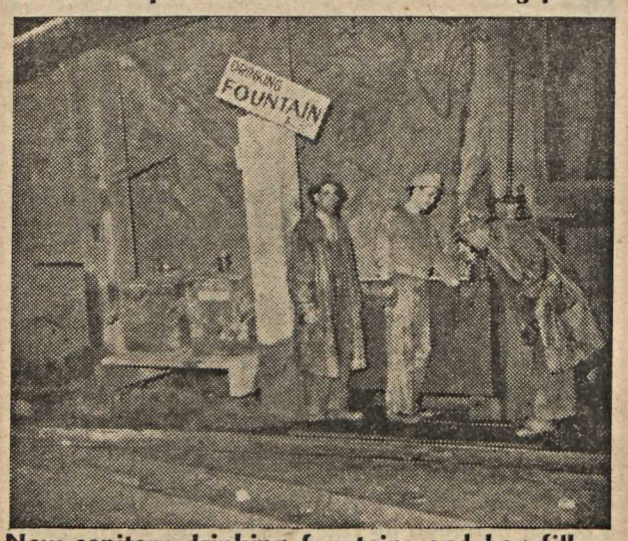
Each miner has his own ventilated locker. Showers are provided in the room off the locker room.



Ventilating fan, tubing and door which distribute the fresh air to the working places are shown.



Here you see the pipeman putting on a valve which will provide water for the working place.



New sanitary drinking fountains and bag fillers are being installed on all levels underground.

Men are trained to use newest mine rescue equipment in order to be prepared for an emergency.

The shift bosses are provided with single printed order sheets which they fill out underground each day when checking the supply of timber in the timber stations. This order sheet specifies what is needed and destination. It is turned into the foreman's clerk at noon, who copies it onto a master sheet and then posts the master sheet near the shaft for the yard crew to follow in lowering. Current orders are in black, rush orders are in red and special orders are given to the boss carpenter. As each order is filled by the yard crew, according to the master sheet, it is marked or stenciled, on the timber itself, and sent underground, and checked off on the master sheet. The original order sheet goes to the boss's partner on the opposite shift so that he will know what was ordered and can use it as a check underground.

As stated in the rules of standard procedure: "The responsibility of the system does not end with the ordering of the timber, but continues on until the timber is used, and any failure of delivery should be followed up and corrected."

Car Service means cars provided for removal of ore which the miners produce and also for transportation of waste for filling in place of the ore removed.

To supply adequate car service the operating staff at a mine lays out a definite tramming plan for each level with consideration to the number of places to service, number of cars, number of motors, track grades, and length of trains.

Much emphasis has been placed on the tracks and the necessity of keeping them in good order. Forty-pound rails are standard for big car haulage with 3/16" grade per five feet in favor of the load. No curves can have less than eighteen feet radius.

Large self-dumping cars have largely replaced the small cars that required hand dumping. Each large car holds almost five times as much ore as the small car.

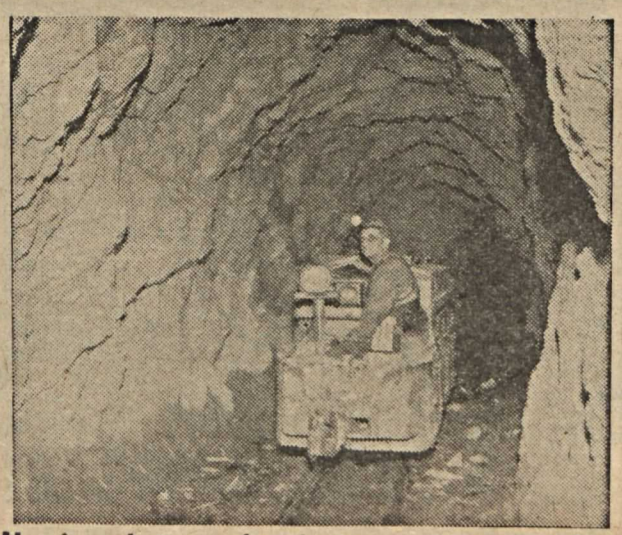
All sill plans of the present involve tail track layouts along with the regular haulage track; the tail tracks must be installed beyond loading or dumping chutes for a distance equal to the length of train pulled in that area.

Turnouts or double track must be used at least every 200 feet when driving headings so that there will be a minimum amount of delay in switching empties and loads.

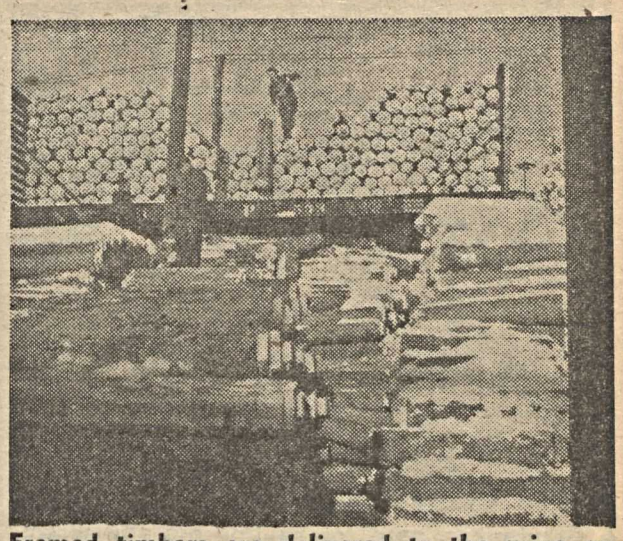
Safety zones are installed along haulage ways where persons may go while trains are passing. If a person happens to be outside of a zone a train must stop until the person passes the train.

The present practice is to dump all loads before the end of the shift and set up the oncoming shift with cars where they will be needed. Each boss leaves a note to his partner as to the car situation, disposition, chutes needing attention first, etc., so that he may be able to line up the service for his on-coming men.

Tool Service is just as important as Timber Service or Car Service—a worker needs tools to work with. The present Tool Service System starts on surface in the mine yard warehouse. From here tool nippers route the tools in special crates to the various underground stations. From the underground stations the tools are routed to tool lockers, which are located according to the same kind of a plan as the underground timber stations.

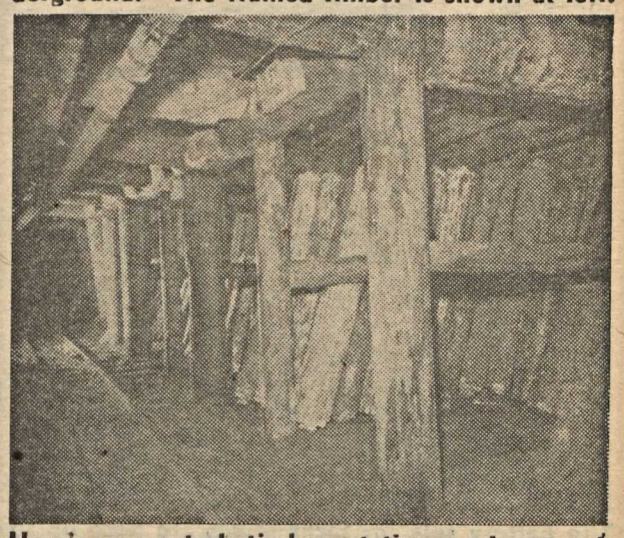


Here's a battery electric tram motor used for hauling ore, waste and supplies underground.



Framed timbers are delivered to the mine on railroad cars from the Framing Mill at Rocker.

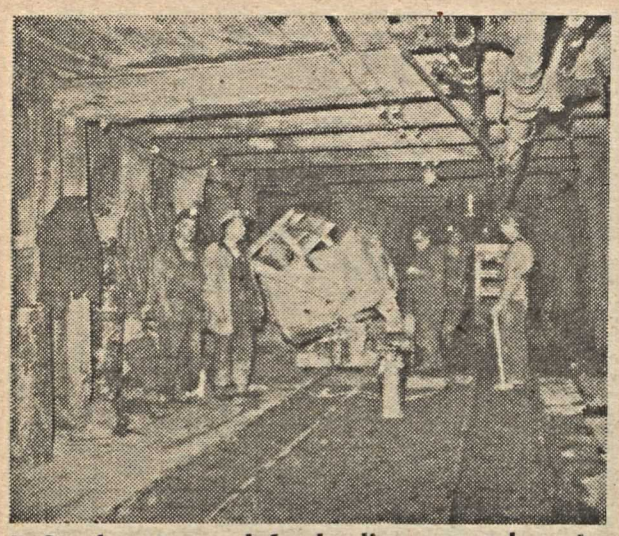
Stringers are loaded on the cage to be taken underground. The framed timber is shown at left.



Here's a central timber station underground. Timber is available to the miners at all times.

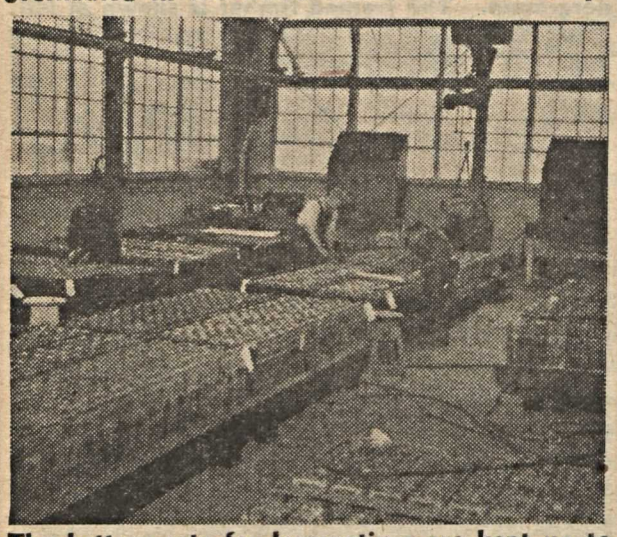
This is a zone timber station located closer to the working place and therefore more convenient.

This lagging is being trucked to the bottom of a raise, where it will be used for timbering.



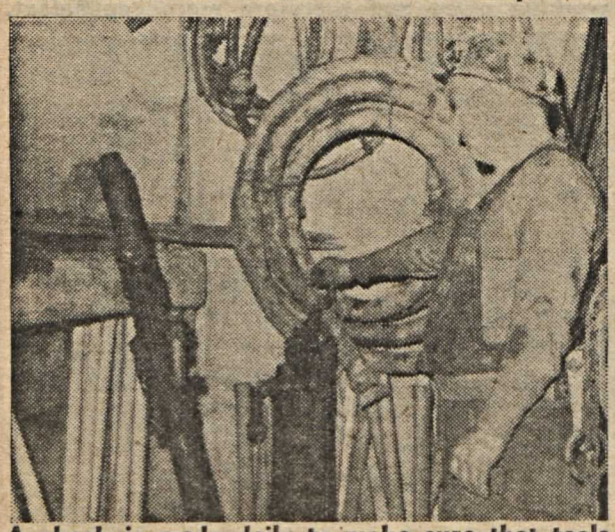
A Granby car, used for hauling ore and waste, is being repaired by the service mechanics.

Cars and motors are brought to the surface to be overhauled in the Butte Mines' Machine Shop.



The battery sets for locomotives are kept up to snuff by the boys in the Electrical Shop.

Here's an outside shot of an underground tool locker where the miners can obtain sharp tools.



A check is made daily to make sure that tools and needed equipment are on hand in the locker.

The tool lockers usually consist of two parts, an unlocked outer part where the drill steel, track and pipe material, and spikes are kept and an inner locked room, where machines, rubber hose, and hand tools are kept. There is an attendant at the large stations, but where there is no attendant there is a notice posted as to the whereabouts of the person having the key.

A stock list of what constitutes a fully stocked locker is permanently posted inside each locker. This list is checked at the end of night shift and any shortage from this stock list is considered as current shortage and replaced immediately.

In order to keep a sufficient supply of tools in the locker at all times a form sheet is used. One side is used for listing tools issued and returned, and the other side is for listing shortages under type of tool and working place. This is the standard form for recording tool and equipment issues and shortages in working places. This form must be filled out by the locker attendant or shift boss on night shift so it may be turned over to the boss nipper and replaced the first thing on the following morning. This enables the tool house attendants and nippers to take care of shortages immediately.

A miner can obtain any tool by applying to the tool house attendant. He is requested to return the broken or dull tool but in case he does not have it he is not refused a new one. Miners are urged to keep their small tools in a box in the working place to avoid loss of tools or delays looking for them on the following shift.

Dull tools and equipment not turned in at the tool lockers are picked up by the nippers. All tools are sent to surface in the special crates used for lowering sharp tools, where they are re-conditioned.

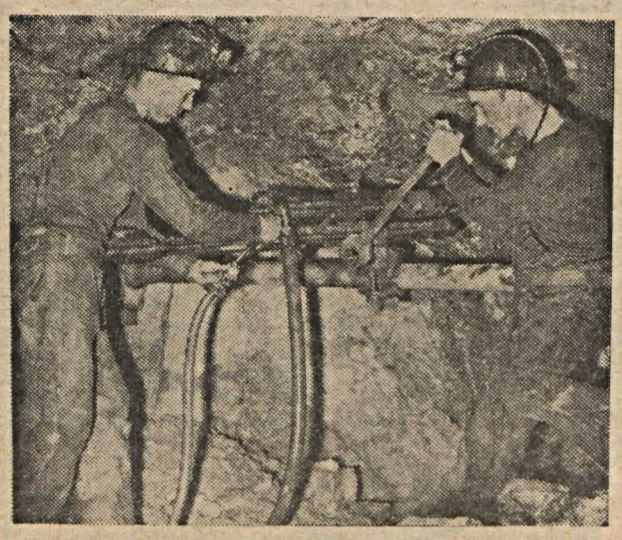
The man who takes care of the tool locker generally issues the powder in conjunction with the shift boss. In fact, the tool houses have the times posted on them when powder is issued.

The powder houses are fire proof, air-vented and equipped with water spray installations. They are always kept locked, except when powder is being issued. Powder is brought underground and to the magazines in special wood-lined powder trucks. The powder remaining in the magazine is moved to the front and the new powder stored behind to avoid having any powder becoming old and unreliable.

The cap and fuse primers are made up in the primer house on surface with ends tipped with white paint (which indicates they are full length up to the time they are cut for rotation). The primers are sent underground in wood boxes and taken to the underground primer stations, where they are hung on pegs with a sign denoting the lengths.

The primer houses are dry, air-vented, and kept locked except when opened by the proper man at powder issuing time.

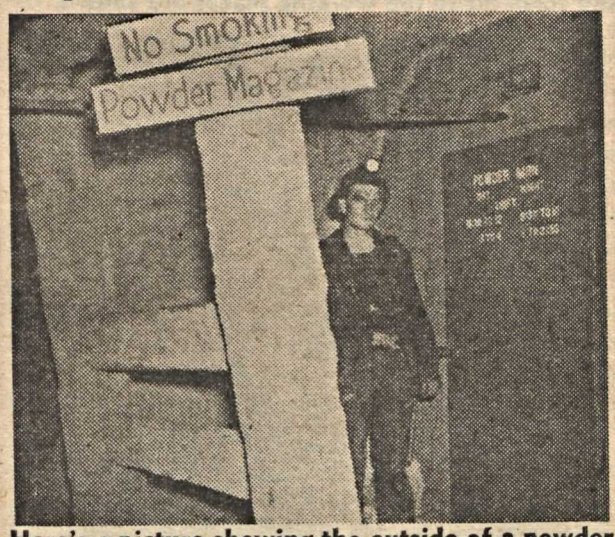
This is the Service System as it is now. It is not perfect but it is good. How well it works depends on cooperation between workers and supervisors. The first miner who did all the jobs himself did not get any cooperation except what he gave himself, but as industry grew—and grows—the more specialization is attained, the more cooperation is required. We want to make the Service System better. We are always glad to receive suggestions that will help to make it so.



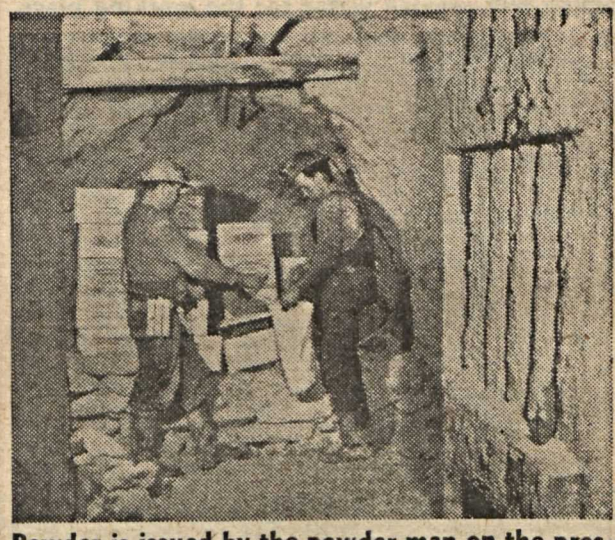
Here are the men efficiently getting out ore which Uncle Sam must have if this war is to be won.

Hose, picks, wire cable for the slushers, oil bottles, saws, chains and pipe fitting in locker.

Drills from all the mines used underground are brought to the Central Drill Shop for repair.



Here's a picture showing the outside of a powder house. Powder houses are on each level.



Powder is issued by the powder man on the presentation of a slip listing the amount required.

At the end of the shift lamps are checked and batteries placed on charge for the following day.

STOCKING UP

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When the supplies needed at Great Falls arrive by freight or express after having been ordered through the Purchasing Department, the boys at the Warehouse take over and deliver the goods.

★

THE folks in the Warehouse at Great Falls have charge of the receiving, checking, and disbursing of the needed supplies to keep the many departments at the Reduction Works operating. It's the boys in the Warehouse who go out on the job and do outside checking of carloads of lumber from Bonner for instance. The lumber must be checked for size, grade and description before it can be delivered to the department for which it was ordered. It's up to them to make the arrangements for the unloading of the car by the Surface Department, too. The same thing is true of any material received at the Plant. It must go through the Warehouse before it can be unloaded, stored or delivered.

Shown in the top picture are Karl Alm, foreman of the Warehouse gang, and Ed Morrison. The picture was taken when Ed brought in a report of supplies just received. Karl knew that one of the departments at the Reduction Works was in need of the material just checked in so he quickly grabbed the phone to advise the department, from which the order had originated, of the receipt of their supplies. Karl has been at the Warehouse for around twenty-four years and, as foreman, has seven men working with him. One of the seven men is Ed Morrison, standing to the right in the picture, who has been on the job in the Warehouse for the past four years.

Chester Johnson, who was on vacation when we got the pictures, does the outside checking of shipments and is known as a "material" man. Chester has been on the job for over fifteen years and when a carload of lumber or other supplies arrives, he's the fellow who goes to the car on the track and after putting his okay on it, issues the orders for the unloading.

The stock material for the Plant is stored at the Warehouse or other storage locations, such as the Zinc Warehouse, cement shed, etc. The supplies as needed are requisitioned and at that time charged to the department needing them. Mary Abell, shown in the center picture, has been succeeded by Sam H. Holden. Sam issues supplies such as oxygen, checks supplies, helps with smaller deliveries and puts supplies away in the Warehouse as they are received. Albert Enlow, also shown in the center picture, helps with deliveries and waits on the counter in the oil house. He allots the gas and oil used around the Plant.

Gerald Molen, truck driver for the Warehouse, is shown on the truck handing a five gallon can of enamel paint to Charles Schatzka. Gerald goes into town and picks up supplies and delivers the supplies around the Plant. Charles Schatzka waits on the counter in the Warehouse and helps on the outside with the checking in of supplies.

The whole Plant at Great Falls would feel it if anything happened to stop the operations of the Warehouse for when supplies are needed, they're needed badly. Operations cannot go on indefinitely—whatever they may be—without replacement of supplies. But the boys in the Warehouse are on the job and they keep the supplies on hand for the departments at the Plant.

COMING ON SHIFT

TO get the employees of the Smelter at Anaconda to their jobs is a job—and it's ably handled by Superintendent Harry Johnson of the Public Utility Departments. Eighteen round trips are made each working day by the two five-car trains shown in the pictures. However, not all five cars are used for each trip. Sometimes—in between shift changes—only one or two cars are used on a trip. It goes without saying, though, that all five cars are used on every trip around shift change time. A load is taken up and the train waits for the men coming off shift and brings them down. The capacity of five cars is two hundred eighty-eight men. The motor car seats sixty men and the trail cars accommodate fifty-six men each.

The trains leave from the car barn at the west end of Anaconda and proceed down Third Street for about twenty-two blocks. Men living north or south of Third Street come to the regular stops on Third Street to board the cars.

The picture shows the fellows last summer as they left the train at the upper gate, lunch bucket in hand, all set to do their bit for Uncle Sam by helping produce the vitally needed copper.